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The photography of the solar corona with a camera of five inches aperture and forty feet focus.

A study of the polarized light in the corona.

The use of spectrographs provided with moving plate-holders to obtain a continuous record of changes in the spectrum of the Sun's edge at the time of second and third contacts; of spectrographs for determining the wave-length of the green coronal bright line, and, if possible, the wave-lengths of the bright and dark lines in the isolated spectrum of the Sun's edge, as nearly as possible at the time when the dark lines give way to bright ones, and *vice versa*; and of a spectrograph for recording the general spectrum of the corona.

EGYPT.

A photographic intramercorial search $8\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, extending in the direction of the solar equator from 4° below to 15° above the Sun.

The photography of the solar corona with a camera of five inches aperture and forty feet focus.

The photography of the general spectrum of the corona.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE CROSSLEY REFLECTOR PHOTOGRAPHS
OF NEBULÆ AND STAR-CLUSTERS.

(Announcement by Director CAMPBELL in *Lick Observatory Bulletin*, No. 59.)

The late Director KEELER's observing program for the Crossley Reflector included the photography of about one hundred of the principal nebulæ and star clusters. The portions of his program available for observation in our clear summer weather were practically complete at the time of his death; but those in position during the cloudy winter months, forming nearly a half of the whole, were incomplete. After the lamented death of Professor KEELER, Assistant Astronomer PERRINE, in charge of the Crossley Reflector, made it his first duty to complete the observing program. This was accomplished in September, 1903. The importance of prompt publication of this invaluable series of photographs has been fully realized, but difficulties, both technical and financial, have existed. Plans have recently been completed whereby it is hoped to issue, within the coming half-year, a volume of the *Lick Observatory Pub-*

lications, to contain high-class reproductions of seventy-two of the principal subjects, as well as a list of several hundred new nebulæ incidentally recorded on the negatives.

The purpose of this announcement is that suitable acknowledgment may be made concerning the generosity of the following friends of the Lick Observatory, who have provided funds to meet such portions of the expenses of reproducing the photographs as cannot be supplied from printing funds appropriated by the State of California:—

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Mr. F. M. SMITH,
Mrs. WILLIAM THAW,
Mr. ROBERT J. TOBIN.

THE SUN'S CORONA.

Professor SVANTE AUGUST ARRHENIUS, of the chair of physics in the University of Stockholm, Sweden, who spent two months during the summer at the University of California, is the author of *Lick Observatory Bulletin*, No. 58, which gives his observations on the physical nature of the Sun's corona as observed at total solar eclipse. The *Bulletin* is a notable contribution to astronomical literature in that it reconciles hitherto conflicting scientific opinion concerning an important phase of the Sun's constitution. An abstract of the *Bulletin* is as follows:—

This paper was written by Professor ARRHENIUS during his recent visit on Mount Hamilton for the purpose of harmonizing the apparently conflicting results as to the sources of the coronal light obtained by the Crocker expeditions from the Lick Observatory and by the Smithsonian Institution obser-